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Noteworthy plants observed in New Jersey during 1932

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Phoradendron flavescens (Pursh) Nutt. During April one of the New Brunswick High School boys reported to the teacher of biology that he had found mistletoe near his home in Deans, a village 8 miles south-west of New Brunswick. On 27 April the writer visited the locality and found rather small plants of mistletoe growing by the dozen out of burls on the trunk and larger branches of a mature specimen of *Liquidambar Styraciflua*, also on a fallen tree of the same species. The trees grew in low ground with red maples, etc., by a branch of Lawrence Brook.

The finding of these specimens is of interest in confirming the report of W. M. Canby nearly 50 years ago that he had observed the plant between Trenton and New Brunswick.¹ The plant has been reported from a number of places in south Jersey,² and specimens are preserved in the herbaria in New York and Philadelphia, but the station is now fixed at a point near New Brunswick, about as far north as the plant now occurs, although there is reason to think that it earlier grew on Staten Island.³ Forty degrees appears to be about the north limit of the species. Schneck (l. c.) considers *Nyssa* and *Ulmus* to be the most frequent hosts of mistletoe in the northern part of its range, and makes no reference to *Liquidambar*, although this was the host on which mistletoe formerly grew in the neighborhood of Keyport, N. J.

Dentaria heterophylla Nutt. This plant was located by the writer on 6 May in small numbers under the shade of trees on a

³ Bul. Tor. Bot. Club 11: 76. 1884.

¹ Schneck, J. Notes on Phoradendron flavescens Nutt. II. Botan. Gazette 9: 101-103. 1884.

² Stone, Witmer. The plants of southern New Jersey. N. J. State Museum Rept. 1910.

small flood-plain in one of the ravines of the First Watchung Mountain near Bound Brook. *D. laciniata* occurs commonly in this flood-plain under similar conditions, and in many parts of central New Jersey, but *D. heterophylla* has been reported from only a few stations, namely, Mercer and Hunterdon Counties, and at Far Hills, Somerset County, 10 miles north-west of the station in the Watchung and in the same drainage system (Raritan River). It is a fairly frequent plant of the Piedmont of Maryland and Virginia, according to the writer's observations, but appears to have its northern limit in Somerset County, N. J.

Rhododendron canadense (L.) B.S.P. It came quite as a surprise to have one of the Rutgers graduates report the occurrence of rhodora on the coastal plain only a few miles from New Brunswick. A visit on 14 May to a flat boggy field near Newmarket confirmed the identification. A single specimen was found in bloom in an open thicket bordering a piece of woodland. Although stations for this plant are known from the highlands of Morris and Sussex counties, no reports have been found as to its occurrence in this part of the state, or so far south. Newmarket lies on the outwash of the terminal moraine; is it not probable that after the Glacial Period northern species were left stranded in favorable positions, of which this is one?

Pogonia divaricata (L.) R.Br. This southern orchid has apparently been observed in New Jersey only a few times. Stone (l.c.) records its discovery at Batsto (south edge of Burlington county) in about 1860. It has also been collected in Cape May county by Stone, and at Quaker Bridge as late as 1915 by K. K. Mackenzie (specimen at New York Botanical Garden). It was accordingly a matter of much interest to the writer to find several plants on 2 July in the Speedwell region, in what Stone calls "the innermost recesses of the pine barrens." In agreement with Stone's observations, the plants were found in much drier spots than are the home of *P. ophioglossoides*. The flower is more striking than beautiful, with its stiff dark-colored sepals and peculiar magenta lip.

Specimens of these plants are deposited in the Herbarium of Rutgers University. Further reports of any of these plants will be welcomed by the writer.

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